

ON TWO SPECIES OF ICHNEUMONIDÆ PARASITIC ON
THE CODLING MOTH IN CAPE COLONY.

By P. CAMERON.

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The two species of Ichneumonidæ recorded below were sent me by Mr. C. P. Lounsbury, the Cape Government Entomologist, as having been reared from the destructive Codling Moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*, L.)

PIMPLINÆ.

PIMPLA, Fab.

PIMPLA HELIOPHILA, Cam.

The ♂ of this species was described in the Zeits. für Hymen. ü. Dipter. 1905, p. 343, from the Transvaal. Both sexes having been reared from the Codling Moth, I now give a description of the ♀.

Length 8 mm.; ovipositor nearly 2 mm. Rufous; the antennæ, head, the greater part of the fourth, the whole of the following abdominal segments, the sheath of the ovipositor and the greater part of the legs, black; the greater part of the anterior femora in front; their tibiæ entirely in front and a broad band near the middle behind; the extreme apex of the middle femora in front, a broad band shortly behind the middle of their tibiæ, and a much broader one on the basal half of the hinder tibiæ, extending from shortly behind the base to shortly beyond the middle, clear white; the four anterior tarsi rufo-testaceous; wings clear hyaline; the nervures and stigma black; the latter white at the base. ♀.

Palpi white. The base of the four posterior coxæ may be reddish, as may be also the middle joints of the hinder tarsi. Front punctured above, irregularly, more strongly transversely striated

below; the vertex weakly punctured. Face closely, distinctly, somewhat strongly punctured. Thorax shining, closely, distinctly punctured; the median segment more closely and strongly than the rest; the base of the propleuræ is smooth, impunctate above. Abdomen closely punctured, more strongly than the thorax; the apices of the segments are shining. Areolet 4-angled; the transverse cubital nervures meeting in front; the recurrent nervure is received clearly beyond the middle. The amount of black on the apex of the abdomen and of red and white on the legs probably varies.

As I have stated, *l.c.*, the affinities of this species are with *P. melanospila*, Cam. (*Annals S. Af. Mus.*, V. 1906, p. 115). The two may be separated thus:—

Breast black; the four anterior coxæ, trochanters, and the greater part of the rest of the legs yellowish; the hind femora red; the apex of abdomen not black	<i>melanospila</i> , Cam.
Breast rufous; the four anterior legs for the greater part and the hind femora black; the apex of abdomen broadly black	<i>heliophila</i> , Cam.

OPHIONINÆ.

HYMENOBOSMINA, D.T.

HYMENOBOSMINA POMONELLÆ, sp. nov.

Black, the antennal scape and legs red; mandibles obscure testaceous; the teeth black; palpi pale yellow; the anterior coxæ pale yellow, the posterior black; wings hyaline, iridescent, the nervures and stigma black. ♀ and ♂.

Length 7 mm.; terebra 2–5 mm.

Face and clypeus closely, uniformly punctured, covered with silvery pubescence; the front and vertex are similarly punctured, but not quite so strongly. Temples obliquely narrowed. Thorax closely punctured, the mesonotum more strongly than the scutellum or pleuræ. The basal keels of the areola are more distinct than the apical; they are straight, oblique, and unite at the base; there is a large basal lateral area, the keels being broadly rounded; beyond this is a large, somewhat triangular area, not clearly bounded on the inner side; there is an indication of a small petiolar area. Tegulæ yellow.

As this species is not quite typical, I give a generic description of it.

Clypeus not at all separated from the face; its apex broadly

rounded. Wings without an areolet; the transverse median nervure unbroken; parallel nervure received shortly above the middle; the transverse median nervure in hind wings unbroken. Metanotal spiracles small, oval, about twice longer than wide. Metanotum indistinctly areolated; the areola open at the apex. Abdominal petiole distinctly longer than the second segment; its post-petiole clearly nodose. Ovipositor half the length of the abdomen. Hind tibiæ spinose; the claws pectinated. Eyes parallel; slightly curved on the inner side above the middle. There is a small, but distinct, malar space. The single transverse cubital nervure is longish; the recurrent nervure is received at less its length beyond it. Antennæ shorter than the body.